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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	SIMI KARAN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	577826
Center	ORN	Date	01/09/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
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16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Tribal art in India generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship. Explain with reference to the Worli and Gond paintings. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जनजातीय कला सामान्यत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली उस सृजनात्मक ऊर्जा को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है जो जनजातीय लोगों को शिल्पकारिता के लिए प्रेरित करती है। वार्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India is very famous for its tribal art which is found in several parts like Worli, Gond, Pattachitra, Madhubani etc.

Tribal art reflects the creative energy as -

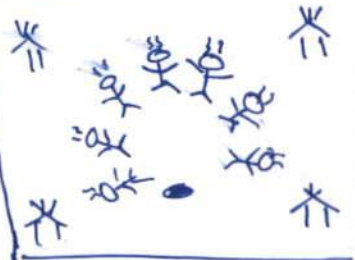

Fig - Example of worli painting

1) Worli & Gond paintings show the lifestyle, various activities of people

2) It highlights the various festivals, harvest season etc which are important landmarks in their lives.

3) They use local materials like rice paste, mud base etc.

4) They use local tools made of wood etc.

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It acts as an undercurrent to craftsmanship as –

1) It highlights and encourages other art & craft forms

2) It enables tribal people to retain their individual identity

3) It ~~end~~ creates a huge repository of knowledge

4) It enables story telling & other art performances to depict the lifestyle.

"Tribes India", TRIFED has done a lot to encourage these artforms.

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2. Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि कॉर्नवॉलिस द्वारा आरंभ किए गए न्यायिक सुधारों की अपनी उपलब्धियां थीं, तथापि इस व्यवस्था से भारतीयों का बाहर रखा जाना इसकी एक मुख्य विशेषता थी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Cornwallis introduced judicial reforms which were as follows-

1) Brought a common set of laws for Hindus & Muslims

2) Created an integrated judiciary & reduced corruption

3) Reduced nepotism & ad-hoc nature of judicial functioning.

But its major impact was exclusion of Indians from system as -

1) The hiring was discriminatory against Indians

2) British judges could handle both Indian and foreign cases.

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3) Indian judges could not handle foreign cases

4) The Indians were prevented from getting to higher ranks.

5) More severe & biased punishment for Indians.

Lord ~~Ripon~~ Benedict later tried to reverse this policy but failed due to severe backlash

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3. Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contributions of Bhagat Singh. **(150 words) 10**

भगत सिंह के योगदान पर विशेष बल देते हुए, 1920 और 1930 के दशक के दौरान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन की कार्यप्रणाली को रेखांकित कीजिए।

The second phase of revolutionary movement started in 1920s after decline of Non-cooperation movement to channel youth energies.

Movement in North-West -

1) Bharat Naujawana Sabha started by Bhagat Singh

2) Attack and murder of police commissioner responsible for Lathi charge on Lala Lajpat Rai - by Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Chandrashekhar Azad

3) Bomb Attack on Assembly - Bhagat Singh & Batukeshwar Dutt

4) Attempt on life of Lord Irwin - C. Azad

5) Use of judicial proceedings to arouse public and youth by these revolutionaries

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Movement in Bengal –

1) Chittagong Armory raid conducted
2) Role of women as Rani Jhansi Segment in the attacks
3) Reading of books like Bandi Jivan by Sachin Sanyal reinvigorated the movements.

Thus the movements led to a heightened public emotion & participation in Civil Disobedience movement. Black Flags during Lahore session also showed connect with B Singh.

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4. The Marshall Plan was important in the recovery of the European states from the aftermath of the Second World War. However, it also became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes i.e. East and West. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों को पुनर्जीवित करने में मार्शल योजना महत्वपूर्ण थी। हालांकि, यह दो यूरोप (अर्थात् पूर्वी और पश्चिमी यूरोप) के सृजन में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन गया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Marshall Plan was introduced by USA after IInd WW as -

1) The economies of Britain, France etc. were completely destroyed

2) The funds led to creations of jobs etc.

3) Led to $ hegemony as repayment was to be made in $.

4) Increased US role in global trade and boosted its own economy.

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It became crucial factor in creation of 2 Europes as -

1) US & USSR were competing for Hegemony in Europe.

2) While West Europe was under US, East Europe was under USSR (Molotov Plan)

3) It was acutely visible in germany where Berlin wall got created

4) It also led to flourishing of W. Europe due to integration with global economy

5) The E. Europe languished behind due to feudal society, communal policies, low investment etc.

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5. Examine the causes behind the existence of bonded labour in contemporary India. Also, discuss the steps that should be taken for its redress. **(150 words) 10**

समकालीन भारत में बंधुआ मजदूरी की विद्यमानता के अंतर्निहित कारणों की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके निवारण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Art 23-24 (Right against Exploitation) in the Indian constitution explicitly has made bonded labour illegal.

Yet it exists in contemporary India because -

1) Extreme poverty, low illetracy rates etc. in several rural pockets

2) Continuance of Zamindari system & "begar" - unpaid labor

3) Caste & untouchability has not been eliminated and certain castes are expected to do certain jobs.
Ex - Manual scavenging

4) Unemployment rates are high and increasing in rural pockets

5) Mechanisation & land fragmentation has made matters worse - "agro distress"

6) Social ostracisation in case of assertiveness of lower communities

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7) continuance of "Devadasi" and other social evils which force women to do unpaid work

Steps to redress bonded labor -

1) Creation of formal jobs and strict implementation of Minimum Wages Act

2) Targetting particular communities like chamars, Dalits, Manual Scavengers
Ex - National Commission for Safai Karamchari, ST, SC

3) Creation of alternate, respectable jobs
Ex - Toilet Masons of Assam

4) Strong public awareness programs like Nukkad Natak, movements etc.

5) Involving local role models like Sarpanch, women, lower castes in decision making process.

6) Targetted programs like Van Dhan Yojana, Standup India etc.

Bonded Labor is a "severe and unforgivable sin" as said by Mahatma Gandhi and needs to be uprooted in all forms.

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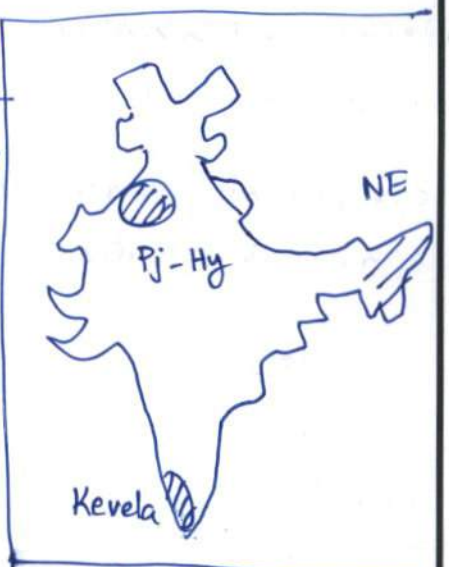
6. State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? **(150 words) 10**

युवाओं द्वारा मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन आरम्भ करने अथवा उसे जारी रखने के जोखिम को बढ़ाने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Drug menace is a major issue among youth in India and is prevalent in several pockets.

Factors for initiation -

1) Family problems like fights, divorce, abuse etc.
2) Poverty, poor academic performance, unemployment
3) Peer pressure, trendy fashion
4) Impact of movies celebrating such stuff



Regions of drugs menace prevalence

Factors for continuation

1) Not easy to leave addiction once hooked on
2) Ineffective de-addiction programs
3) Escape from vicious cycles of poverty & impoverishment

Other causes
- → Easy supply Ex - Drug Triangle, Golden Crescent
- → Network of illegal trafficking, opium grown locally
- → Easy to earn money by trade
- → Use in sports

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Measures to address drug menace among youth -

1) Identify the high risk pockets such as North-East, Punjab etc.

2) ~~stop~~ Anti-drug movements, creating alternate pressure groups, monitoring by youth squads

3) Establish safe spaces & organisations of youth to release frustration, ~~&~~ voice issues

4) Monitoring by teachers & community among high vulnerable students & youth

5) Tackle demand side along with control on supply by drug mafia, cartels

6) Encourage exercise, sports & other co-curricular activities among youth

~~Youth forms~~ +
India has the largest youth population in world and forms the potential demographic dividend of future. It must be harnessed well & kept away from such menace for "New India".

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7. Critically analyze the impact of globalization on culture in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत के संदर्भ में संस्कृति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to high intermixing of people, goods & services across the world which has created a "Borderless village".

Impact of Globalisation of culture - Positive

1) It has led to intermixing of cultures from around the world & increased awareness
→ GI tags, Tribes India etc. enabled world wide recognition

2) Corporate Culture - Flat work environment, more democratisation & improved efficiency

3) Women have become more assertive & are able to take decisions on own, new avenues for work

4) Spreading of Indian culture across the world like Yoga, AYUSH etc.

5) Sanskrit revival (studied abroad), classical performances have got a boost

6) Indians have become more aware of their culture and revival of arts such as Kathputli, Pattachitra

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Negative Impact of Globalisation -

1) Food habits - Homogenisation of flavour - "Mcdonaldisation"

2) consumerism - Increase in unnecessary demand for goods - "Walmartisation"

3) commodification of religion - Such as online darshan

4) Nuclear families - breaking of cultural ties, disrespect of elderly

5) Secular festivals - like Fathers Day and exchange of gifts → vested interests of MNCs

6) Westocisation - Blind aping of West in dressing, speaking (English priority) etc.

Thus Globalisation has had a mixed impact on Indian culture. What is required today is "Glocalisation" i.e. spreading of different cultures rather than dominance of any one culture.

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8. Giving a brief account of distribution of cotton textile industry in India, identify the factors responsible for localization of this industry in Ahmedabad–Mumbai–Pune region. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अहमदाबाद-मुंबई-पुणे क्षेत्र में इस उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

Cotton-textile is a weight gaining industry and is located in a decentralised manner near markets. The major belts for the industry are -

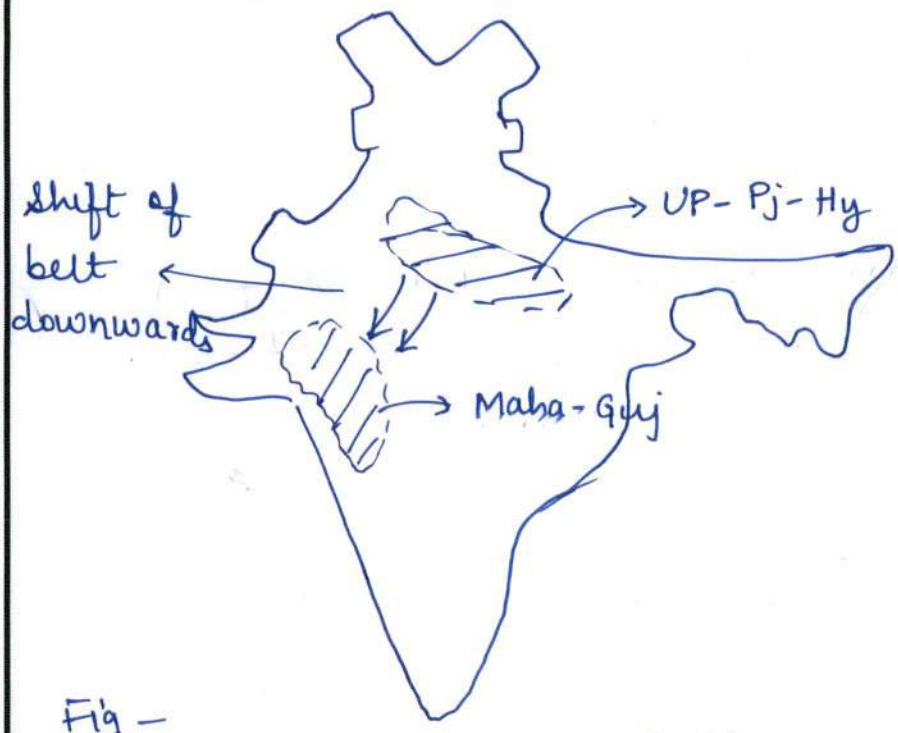

Fig -
Distribution of cotton textile Industry

It can be noted that the belt has shifted from North India to Maha-Gujarat region.

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Factors responsible for localisation in Ahmedabad - Mumbai - Pune region -

1) Better quality of cotton - longer strand
2) Black soil (Regur) richer in minerals & ~~fast~~ ~~of~~ inexhaustible replenishment
3) Better MSP policy by states in Deccan region
4) Industries are controlled by cooperatives → better managed, less corruption
5) Mumbai, Kandla ports, National Highways enable better connectivity for exports
6) Higher income in cities and year round demand due to season
7) Irrigation networks spreading in the region gradually

Thus several factors have led to the localisation but it also requires water which may not be available in regions like Marathwada. Hence balanced cropping pattern is required and promotion to increase demand.

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9. How do increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact coastal and marine ecosystems? Highlight various measures that can be taken for protection and restoration of such vulnerable ecosystems. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन हाउस गैसों (GHG) के उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, तटीय एवं समुद्री पारितंत्र को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? ऐसे सुभेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

GHG emissions such as CO_2, CH_4 etc. have already increased the temperature by 0.85°C according to IPCC. It has profound impact on marine and coastal ecosystem as –

1) Coral bleaching due to fluctuations in oceanic temperature, increasing acidification (Ocean is a carbon sink)

2) Impact on mangroves & their cleaning capacity

3) Higher temperature of oceans also reduces dissolved oxygen and leads to dead marine life

4) Increasing sea levels has led to coastal erosion & destruction of habitats

5) Impacts the migration cycle of fish, hatching of eggs (premature)

6) Productivity of algae & mosses may decline – lungs of ocean

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Measures for protection & restoration of marine ecosystems –

1) Creation of artificial corals (Maldives) to boost growth

2) Reduce overall release of GHGs via Renewable energy, e-vehicles etc.

3) Designate National Parks (NP), Sanctuaries etc. in coastal areas to boost preservation Ex – Gulf of Mannar NP

4) Designate flagship species such as whales, Irrawady dolphins etc. to increase conservation

5) Reducing human construction, preservation in sensitive areas.
Ex – Proposals for aerodrome in Chilika Lake

6) Use measures like bioremediation, phytoremediation etc for restoration

To ensure a safe Planet, People & prosperity, we must preserve our marine ecosystems as they are invaluable.

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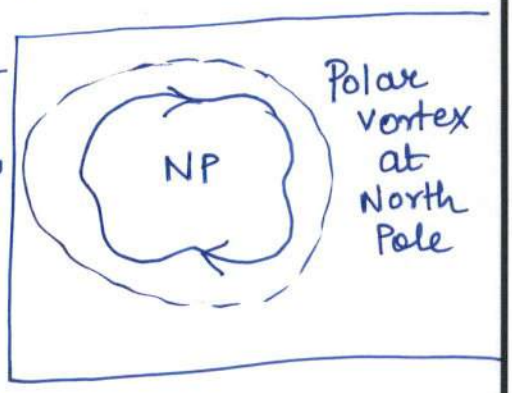
10. Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years. **(150 words) 10**

ध्रुवीय भंवर (पोलर वोर्टेक्स) की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारणों की भी विवेचना कीजिए कि क्यों फ्लोरिडा जैसे दक्षिणवर्ती उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों तक में हाल के वर्षों में शून्य से भी कम तापमान देखने को मिल रहा है।

Polar Vortex is phenomenon where the cold winds (Polar Easterlies) get confined to a particular region ~~fro~~ (i.e. near the poles) due to various Geographical factors

This happens because-

1) It (poles) forms a vortex where air mass converges, i.e. it is a high pressure zone.



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11. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature is devotional poetry which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे सशक्त प्रवृत्ति भक्ति काव्य है, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं पर हावी रही। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Medieval Indian period saw the rise of several movements such as Sufi & Bhakti movements which also encouraged devotional poetry.

~~Sufism~~ Cause for rise of devotional poetry –

1) The rituals of all culture had become very artificial and there was predominance of upper castes
Ex – Brahmanism

2) The lower castes were ostracised and often left out

3) Clashes between Muslim & Hindu culture

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Sufism

1) It is known for saints such as Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti

2) It was a liberal movement ~~and led to~~ in Muslims

3) It led to songs in devotion and praise of God in Urdu

4) Focussed on personal connection with God & denounced elaborate rituals

5) It influenced and was patronised by Akbar (Ajmer Dargah)

Bhakti – Revivalist in Hinduism

1) It was started by Ramanuja

2) Several saints such as Kabir wrote couplets in praise of God denouncing any particular religion
→ He wrote in ~~Urdu~~ Hindi

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3) Nanak, a disciple of Kabir introduced the pious & ethical way of life & started the "Sikh" religion.

4) Mirabai wrote songs in praise of Krishna in Rajasthan

5) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu emphasised on intense devotion & dances to connect with Lord Krishna
→ He wrote in Bengali

6) Tukaram, Ramanda etc. also wrote songs focussing on Rama etc.

7) In western India as well, Bhakti saints wrote in Marathi

Thus all regional languages & major religions got influenced by devotional poetry in medieval India.

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12. Discuss the major changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and its significance as a historical landmark in the Indian freedom struggle. **(250 words) 15**

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए प्रमुख परिवर्तनों और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना के रूप में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Govt of India Act, GoI Act 1919 also known as Montague – Chlemsford reforms was a ~~major~~ major landmark in Indian history.

Changes introduced by GoI Act, 1919

1) ~~The~~ Dyarchy was introduced ~~with a ps~~ at the provincial level

2) There was to be a Governor for executive and a council of ministers (CoM) nominated from among the members of legislature

3) The Governor was not accountable to the legislature while the CoM was.

4) There were 2 lists - Reserved for Governor and transferred for CoM

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) At the centre was the Viceroy with his Council for federal list

6) The structure of separate electorates was further strengthened.

7) There was to be elected members majority in provinces

8) The budget could be voted on

Significance ~~of~~ as a historical landmark -

1) The Swarajists fought elections in 1920s and formed government in several provinces based on this act.

2) It enabled them to bring several reformations such as freedom of press (Relaxing the existing laws), Labour reforms etc.

3) It also led to several issues as the CoM had responsibility but no control over finances & bureaucracy

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4) It also led to indiscriminate criticism without any constructive outcomes

5) when the swarajists were unable to support Muslim tenants against Hindu landlords in Bengal, it led to wide criticism & increasing rift.

6) The Act was a step towards self-govt for Indians and enabled adminstrative experience for leaders like Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das etc.

7) It was also a break from the erstwhile British governor controlled laws & regulations

- Thus the GoI Act, 1919 paved a way for other reforms like GoI Act, 1935 etc. which played a significant role in Indian constitution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Multiple factors allowed the British to gain control over India. In this context, highlighting the main developments, trace the course of British conquest of India from 1757 to 1856. **(250 words) 15**

विविध कारकों ने अंग्रेजों को भारत पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने में सफलता प्रदान की। इस संदर्भ में, प्रमुख घटनाक्रमों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, 1757 से 1856 तक अंग्रेजों के भारत विजय की कार्यवाही की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The British (East India company) arrived in India when it was a highly divided country with no sense of nationalism.

Factors that allowed to gain control over India -

1) The country was divided into several kingdoms fighting against each. (shown in fig)

2) Outdated, old technology, artillery, weapons no match for guns & bombs.

3) Mercenary army, no nationalist feeling

4) Distributed loyalties, zamindars, jagirdars trying to assert themselves

5) Caste ruled the villages, highly divided socities.

Fig - India at 18th Century divided into fragments

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) Poor ineffective leadership no match for British Generals like Clive, Eyre Coote etc.

7) British used unscrupulous means like bribes etc. to win.

Main developments leading to British conquest 1757 – 1856

1) Battle of Plassey – 1757 – defeat of Siraj-ud-Daulah – set up Mir Qasim

2) Battle of Buxar – 1764 – defeated Mir Qasim – established ownership revenues and responsibility on dummy rulers

3) Series of wars with Mysore – to suppress Tipu Sultan as he was trying to build strong navy with French support

4) Used Nizam of Hyderabad as a buffer, fought with the Marathas

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5) Fortified their set-ups at Kolkata, Madras etc.

6) Rajputs were divided against themselves - fought & defeated them & fought with Afghans → established as a buffer between British & Russia

7) Indo-Myanmar wars series led to suppression of Myanmar

8) Signed an agreement with Sikhs (Ranjit Singh) and brought under influence after his death

9) Doctrine of Lapse to capture Nagpur, Jhansi, Satara etc.

10) Subsidiary alliance with Rajputs kings, Awadh etc. to monitor & drain resources

Thus the British set themselves from Mercantile capitalists to colonial rulers by the use of tricks, force and treachery.

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14. Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. **(250 words) 15**

उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए, जिसके तहत 1987 में भारत-श्रीलंका शांति समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस समझौते का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Indo-Sri Lanka (SL) Peace Accord of 1987 was a culmination of ~~several~~ several events.

Circumstances of Peace Accord

1) The Sinhala dominated country of SL went for suppression of Tamils after freedom

2) They introduced policies which favoured the Sinhalese in jobs, education, language etc.

3) It reduced the Tamil population to second-class citizens

4) This led to formation of Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE) - supported by Indian

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tamil sympathises from Tamil Nadu.

4) It led to immense violence and atrocities in North SL → mass exodus to India

5) India offered to intervene providing Indian Peace Keeping forces (IPKF) to suppress the violence → massive revolt by SL population

6) It also led to the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi by a suicide bomber

7) After that India decided to follow a non-interventionist Policy in SL.

The Peace Accord made it clear that the LTTE issue was an internal matter and there will not be any intervention from India in its resolution.

→ The LTTE was finally flushed out only by around 2008.

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Critical assessment of accord -

Positive outcomes
- → Improving India - SL relations
- → Resolution of issue by SL as an internal matter
- → Indian tamil sentiments in check as treated as external issue

Issues persisting -

1) Often picked up as a political issue by regional parties like DMK, AIDMK

2) India forced to vote for the human rights violations in SL due to coalition politics

3) Issues like Indian fishermen invading SL waters still persists

Thus the accord played a crucial role to reduce India - SL tensions.

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15. With India becoming increasingly urban and the urban poor increasing in number, it is imperative that the challenges they face be addressed urgently. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हो रहे द्रुत शहरीकरण और शहरी गरीबों की बढ़ती संख्या के साथ ही, यह अत्यावश्यक हो गया है कि इनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का तत्काल समाधान किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has 31% population living in urban areas contributing 65% GDP. This is set to increase to 40% and 75% respectively by 2030.

This has also led to an increase in urban poor who are living in abject conditions. Ex - Dharavi is the biggest slum in world

Challenges faced by urban poor -

1) They are living in extremely horrible living conditions
   → Small cramped spaces
   → No sanitation & water facilities
   → Low delivery of public services like street lights, electricity
   → They are often Migrants with no roots & contacts in the region

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) They become victims of violent crimes like rape, murder, abuse etc.

3) Apathy of civic officials like police etc to their conditions → often considered as criminals

4) Random eviction orders, illegal rents & dues seeked from them

5) Have to spend substantial time & money to access water & other facilities

6) Health issues – Chronic diseases, diarrhoea, malaria etc. is higher

7) Also have to suffer more from pollution, poor waste disposal (as many act as ragpickers), insecurity of jobs (informal, casual, menial jobs)

Ex – Slums outside Delhi in NCR region

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures to address challenges –

1) Urban planning needs to be done keeping in account their requirements under AMRUT.

2) cheap housing provided urgently which is more sustainable
Ex – PM Awas Yojana – Urban

3) services like street-lighting, electricity community toilets built in such places

4) These regions are highly productive & labor intensive – so cheap loans to enable them to expand business & prosper Ex – MUDRA Yojana

5) Local community policing, mohalla sabhas etc. to enable safety of women and young girls

6) cleanliness drives under Swachh Bharat Mission, National Nutrition mission must also target them

The urban poors must be taken care of else the challenges will also spill over to other areas and will hinder growth of SMART cities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often deeply engrained in societal values and traditions. Comment.

(250 words) 15

महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उल्लंघन प्राय: सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं में गंभीरतापूर्वक अंतर्निविष्ट हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Societal values and traditions have played a crucial role in justifying & perpetuating violations of women's sexual & reproductive health.

Sexual & Reproductive health rights of women
- → Right to be informed of health issues
- → Access to menstrual pads
- → Access to contraceptives
- → Right to choose sexual partners
- → Right to abortion
- → Protection from rape & abuse

Role of societal values & traditions in their violation -

1) Birth - Girl child given less importance, asked to behave in a particular way, stopped from questioning or asserting herself → "Unwanted girls ~ 2cr"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Practices like Genital manipulation in certain cultures

3) Adolscent – Early age marriage / child marriage, hindrances in educational opportunities (Belief that otherwise will control husband)

4) Menstrual hygiene – Highly taboo subject → leads to usage of unhygienic cloth and no access to pads
Ex – Highlighted when rural women started making own pads

5) Marriage – Unawareness & inaccessibility to contraceptives → considered will go against religion, "Manliness" etc.
→ No choice in choosing husbands leads to abusive families, dowry murders
→ Demands for being virgin at marriage
→ Honour killing for love marriage

6) Rape as a crime – seen as carrying the respect & guilt of entire family
→ social ostracisation

7) Multiple children, sex-selective abortion in desire for male child

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Govt steps -

1) ~~SA~~ SAP - Adolscent programe for girls
2) Jan Aushadhi Yojana - for Pads
3) Anganwadi services - for girls outside formal education system
4) Swadhar Greh, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, SHE Box etc to report complaints

Way Fwd -

1) Improve girl child education (through schemes like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao)
2) Focus on public awareness throughout lifecycle - Nukkad Natak, Street Play
3) Create employment opportunities to make them independent
4) Mandatory sexual education in schools to make them aware of their bodies
5) Strengthen laws like Maternity Benifit Act, Equal Remuneration
6) Create conducive environment to speak out against violence

RMNCHA+ policy must be adopted to focus at every growth step of girl.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. What do you understand by the term Land Degradation Neutrality? Highlight its significance and the steps required to achieve it.

(250 words) 15

भू-निम्नीकरण तटस्थता पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं इसे प्राप्त करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Land Degradation Neutrality means that steps taken to ensure the land quality either is improved or atleast not destroyed beyond the present state.

It is a term brought by the United Nations to prevent spread of desertification.

Significance —

1) To reduce and reverse land degradation
2) To improve productivity
3) Ensure food & nutrition security
4) Create carbon sinks via forestry
5) Enable sustainable land use

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

steps to achieve Neutrality -

1) Encourage Agro forestry in farms, social forestry

2) Minimum till agriculture

3) Precision farming via drip irrigation to prevent over-salinity

4) Crop rotation, sustainable organic farming

5) Ensure trees in cities, sponge cities etc, Rain gardens etc

6) Ensure soil cover to prevent erosion and expansion of deserts.

7) Land reclaimation projects, city forestry Ex - Indore

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. State the geographical and economic importance of Hindukush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have? **(250 words) 15**

हिंदुकुश-हिमालय क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक एवं आर्थिक महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भौगौलिक विशेषताएं किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हो रही हैं और इनके संभावित परिणाम क्या हो सकते हैं?

Hindukush - Himalayan region lies in the Northern Part of India

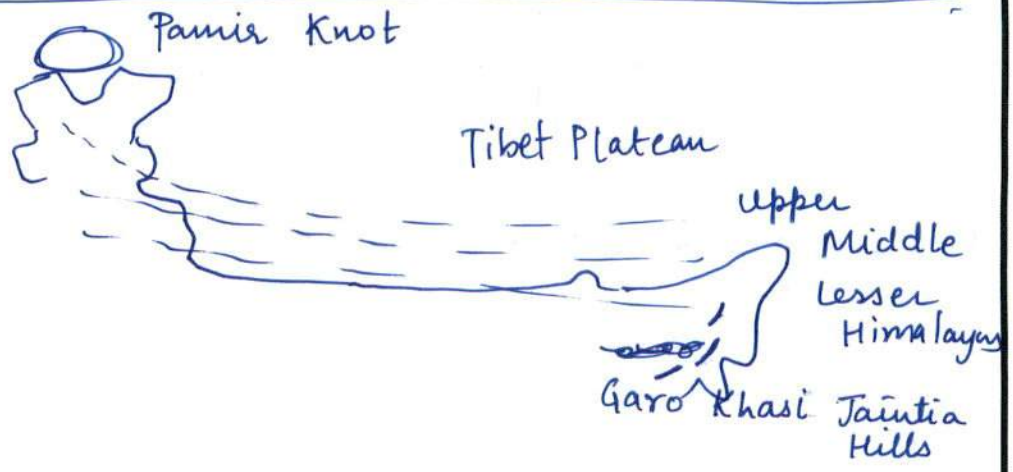

Fig Map of Hindukush - Himalayan Region

Geographical importance -

1) Perennial Source of waters for several rivers like Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra

2) Snow-capped mountains have high albedo and ~~enable~~ prevent from excessive heating during summers

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3) India lies in rain - fed area of Himalayas leading to fertile land & high forests in Terai region, North - East etc. ~~→ enables bi~~

4) Source of water for agriculture in East India for paddy (Rainfed)

5) Protects India (historically) and today from northern invasions

~~6) Source for growing f~~

Economic -

1) Rich in minerals
2) Source for growing & exporting apples etc.
3) Adventure tourism - mountain climbing, Kashmir for scenic beauty
4) Rearing & growing Pashmina wools, carpets
5) Gujjar Bakarwals etc. for pasturing
6) Saffron spice - high value export

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Critical geographical regions changing -

1) Snow melting, glaciers receding - will become nil by 2100 (IPCC)

2) Increasing human construction in unplanned manner
Ex - Kedarnath

3) High intensity cropping - Tea gardens assam

4) Construction of high rise dams
Ex - >100 dams by china

Consequences -

1) Increase in landslides

2) cloud bursts, floods etc. Ex - Kedarnath

3) Loss of perennial water source → affect agriculture

4) Intensification in water conflicts
Ex - India - Bangladesh for Teesta

5) Disruption in montane ecosystem and services

The preservation of the region is crucial for our survival.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially. **(250 words) 15**

पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की घटना के पीछे सर्वाधिक स्वीकृत कारण क्या है? कालिक और स्थानिक रूप से इसके परिवर्तन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth's magnetism refers to the existence of a North Pole & South Pole along which the magnets get directed when suspended.

The cause for occurence of Magnetism of Earth is the movement of molten material in Earth's core (Iron & Nickel etc) which tends to follow in a particular direction such that the lines of Magnetic field fall as shown in figure.

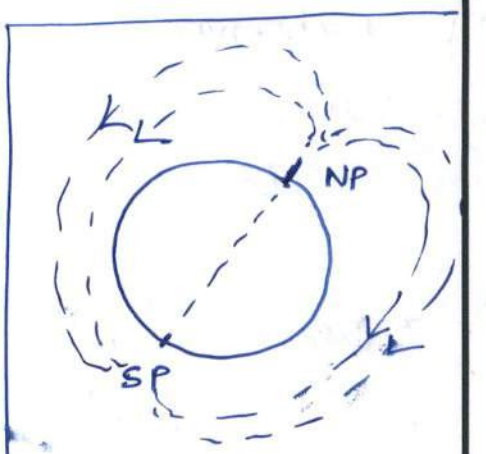

Fig - Direction of Magnetic lines on Earth

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Factors behind its variation -

Temporally & Spatially -

1) The molten material movement changes and its changes direction & location

2) External factors like solar winds, force of other planets etc.

3) Movement of plate tectonics also impacts it

4) Atmosphere also plays a role

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon. **(250 words) 15**

वॉकर परिसंचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारतीय मानसून को कैसे प्रभावित करता है।

Walker circulation is a crucial phenomena impacting Indian monsoon.

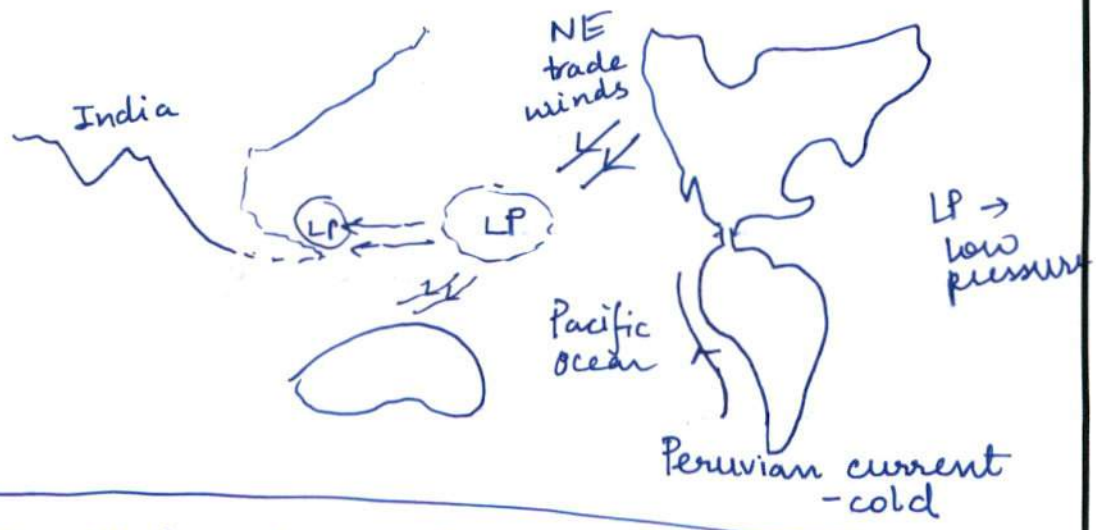

Fig: Map of world showing creation of pressure zones

① As shown in figure, during summer, the huge pacific ocean warms up and creates low pressure area.

② The N-E trade winds blow it to the East China and Australian sea coast.

③ This low pressure, moisture laden then falls as showers in these parts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) This leads to ~~water~~ air rising up which this hits the tropopause (which is cold) turns back and ~~sets~~ comes down as cold dry air in peruvian coast.

(5) This sets up a circulation called Walker circulation

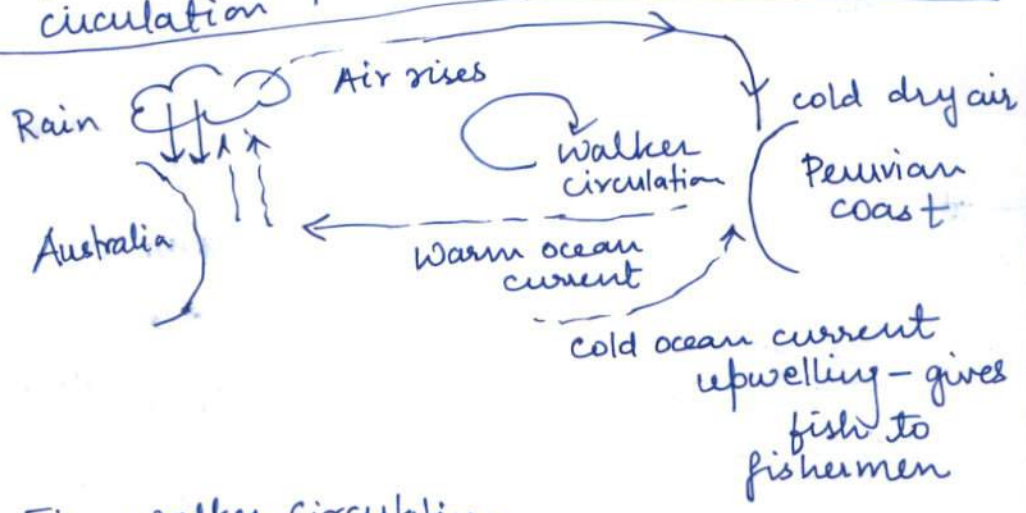

Fig - Walker Circulation

Impact on Indian Monsoon -

(1) During El-Nino years, the reverse takes place, i.e. the trade winds are weak and LP area is pulled towards Peruvian coast.

(2) This creates 2 competing LP regions in North Hemisphere.

(3) The Indian LP area is weaker and hence monsoon winds turn towards Pacific ocean

(4) This leads to droughts in India, Australia and floods in Peru.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The reverse happens in La-Nina.

1) The NE trade winds are stronger leading to stronger walker circulation

2) This brings greater showers in India.

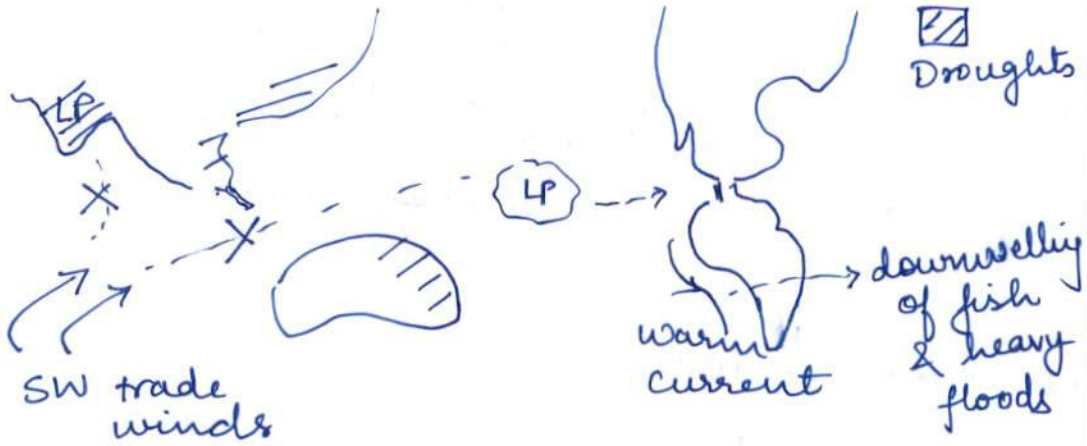

Fig - EL Nino system set up

Thus the Indian Monsoon is reduced, leading to droughts, poor agriculture and low food production. This happened in India in 2019.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

Name of Candidate	SIMI KARAN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	577826
Center	ORN	Date	19/08/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Reservation of seats in legislature is needed to ensure meaningful political participation of women and to make the democratic process truly inclusive. Discuss the statement in the light of 108th Constitution Amendment Bill.

(150 words) 10

महिलाओं की सार्थक राजनीतिक सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने एवं लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को सही अर्थों में समावेशी बनाने हेतु विधायिका में सीटों के आरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। 108वें संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

~~So~~ The constituent assembly rejected reservation of seats for women as it believed it will perpetuate unequal status. Yet today only 14% of Member of Parliament (MP) of Lok Sabha are women.

Benfits of Women Reservation Bill - 108th CABill -

1) Increase representatives, diversity of Legislature (50% of population is women)
2) Bring multiple perspectives & view points
3) Increase focus to matters like, sanitation, health, education - greater concern to women & children
4) Fair opportunity to participate in electoral process which is hampered due to criminalisation of politics

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Improve ranking in Gender Equality Index
6) Increase assertiveness, position in family

Issues with Bill -

1) May be given seats where chances of winning low, ~~normal~~
2) Normal seats Not given
3) Proxy candidates - 3B - Bahu, Beti, Biwi
4) Poor connect with constituency due to rotation every ~~alts~~ 3 yrs
5) May perpetuate inequality

Yet countries like Rwanda saw a massive increase in participation (52%) after reservations. Moreover 43% women sarpanch today after reservation in PRIs.

Alternatives -

Compulsory fielding of 1/3 women candidates by political parties may be explored
Ex - BJD in latest LS elections did and better winning outcomes for women

It is imperative that voice of 50% of population is not shunned and fair opportunity provided.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Discuss the issue of reservation in promotions for SCs and STs in public employment in the light of various judicial pronouncements and constitutional amendments. **(150 words) 10**

विभिन्न न्यायिक निर्णयों और संवैधानिक संशोधनों के आलोक में सार्वजनिक नियोजन में SCs और STs के लिए पदोन्नति में आरक्षण के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Only 4 SC/ST candidates are present at the secretary level in India. This indicates how despite affirmative action at entry, there exists discrimination.

Judicial Pronouncements

Indra Sawhney case ⇒ Nagaraj case ⇒ Latest judgement

- No reservation in promotion as it means equality of outcomes
- Promotion allowed but evidence of backwardness needed
- No need to prove backwardness

Several constitutional amendments have brought reservation for SC/STs in public employment but only at entry level.

~~Benefits of Reserva~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges of Reservation -

1) Efficiency, merit based system impacted
2) Once entred public service, no more backwardness
3) Reverse discrimination against general candidates

Need of reservation -

1) Poor representation in higher rungs indicates systemic discrimination against them
2) Social stigma still present
3) No conclusive study indicates affects on efficiency
4) Diversity, representation very low at higher levels
5) Non participation in decision making regarding own issues

It is imperative that action be taken to reduce this imbalance. Actions must start at younger stages itself via training experience, multiple exposures, competitiveness etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the reasons behind underperformance of the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs). How can their performance be improved? (150 words) 10

स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों (ADCs) के निम्नस्तरीय कार्य-निष्पादन के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। उनके कार्य-निष्पादन को कैसे बेहतर किया जा सकता है?

Autonomous District Councils (ADC) were introduced to ensure successful growth of backward regions in certain states without discrimination and according to local requirements.

Ex - Darjeeling ADC

Reasons for underperformance -

1) Ineffective devolutions of funds, functions, functionaries
2) Less teeth-to-bite & circumvention in several decisions
3) Poor public participation, playing out of ethnic politics in the councils
   Ex - Nagaland
4) Imposition of state decisions in these regions without consulting ADCs.
   Ex - Bengali language

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Poor implementation of plans, policies, grievance redressal at local levels.
Ex - Gorkhaland

6) Insurgency in these regions obstructs working

Performance can be improved by -

1) Devolution of greater funds by state, directly by centre & increasing own revenues

2) Social audit of ~~the~~ policy implementation

3) Better representative council - Inc women representatives

4) Improve law & order situation in the region

5) Increase trust among public by enabling ADC to undertake high impact, high visibility projects.

It is imperative that ADCs function well to ensure balanced regional development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlighting the rationale behind continuance of the Official Secrets Act, critically discuss whether the Right to Information should be given precedence over it. **(150 words) 10**

शासकीय गुप्त बात अधिनियम की निरंतरता के पीछे निहित औचित्य पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या सूचना के अधिकार को इस पर वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए।

Official Secrets Act is a colonial law which has been continued today. It enables government to not release data which may affect -

Cases where hide
- Security
- Friendly relations with other nations
- Sovereignity
- Public issue

Rationale behind continuance -

1) Several cases discretion and secrecy needed related to defence dealings, procurement etc
   ↳ Imperative for national security

2) Several Foreign policy plans cannot be exposed immediately
   Ex - 1998 Pokhran Nuclear tests

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Certain data has to be kept secret
Ex - Demonetisation action

RTI should be given precedence as-

1) It is a fundamental right of citizens
2) Citizens must be made aware of activities of govt and matters which may severely affect them
3) Essential to expose corruptions, Scams etc in govt Ex - 2G / 3G scam
4) May be used to stifle dissent & hide behind it in order to prevent shaming of govt

Official secrets Act given precedence as-

1) Situation in North East, J&K etc. still not completely secure due to insurgency
2) May prevent govt from taking any strong steps

A good balance and clear dilenation of domain where secrets Act is applicable is required to prevent misuse.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Write a short note on India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework. Highlighting its main principles, examine how its full fledged implementation can improve the existing governance landscape of India.

(150 words) 10

इंडिया एंटरप्राइज आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) फ्रेमवर्क पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख लिखिए। इसके प्रमुख सिद्धांतों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इसका पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन भारत के वर्तमान शासन परिदृश्य को उन्नत बना सकता है।

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What is the rationale behind having a mandatory 'cooling-off' period for retired civil servants? In light of numerous instances of violation of this provision, do you think there is a need to have a relook at Civil Services Conduct Rules? **(150 words) 10**

सेवानिवृत्त सिविल सेवकों के लिए अनिवार्य 'उपशमन' अवधि होने के पीछे क्या औचित्य है? इस प्रावधान के उल्लंघन के कई दृष्टांतों के आलोक में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली पर पुनर्विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

A mandatory "cooling - off" period is required ~~beto~~ before civil servants (CS) can take up job with govt again. This means a break is needed before ~~journey~~ joining any service.

Rationale behind it -

1) To prevent partisan role of CS during work-period to ensure kounties / favors later

2) Uphold integrity, professionalism & probity of civil servants

3) To ensure that recruitment to post-retirement jobs are fair & transparent

4) Build confidence among parties & civil society regarding impartial role of CS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Yet this rule has been flouted in several cases & CS have started appeasement to govt to secure jobs later.

Yes, there is a need to Relook at ~~CSR~~ CS conduct rules –

1) No strict punishment / actions are taken for flouting rules by CS
2) No code of Ethics means no framework to hold CS accountable for objectionable actions
3) Narrowing of boundry between administration & govt
4) Strict provisions to ensure impartial role regardless of party at centre required.

It is imperative to reform the rules governing CS conduct to ensure that Rule of Law is upheld & personal aggrandisment does not take over professional integrity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the key features of POSHAN Abhiyan, explain how it is an improvement over previous interventions in achieving the goal of malnutrition free India. **(150 words) 10**

पोषण (POSHAN) अभियान की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समझाइए कि यह कुपोषण मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में पिछले हस्तक्षेपों की तुलना में कैसे समुन्नत है।

Recent issue of children dying due to eating khichi in Muzzafarnagar highlights the challenges related to malnutrition existing in India.

Previous interventions challenges –

1) Worked in silos & poor coordination
   Ex – Sanitation, Nutrition etc were separate

2) Input oriented rather than outcome oriented

3) Poor involvement of households, ASHA workers etc.

4) Awareness & capacity building poor – charity approach

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

POSHAN Abhiyan is revolutionary in this regards as-

1) It focusses on all dimensions of nourishment
   Ex - Micronutrients, health & sanitation, immunisation, Mother & child health etc.

2) Focuses on anaemic & poor health mothers & subsequent impact on children

3) Involving ANM, Anganwadi workers, ASHA workers at massive scale

4) Entitlement & empowerment approach

5) Innovative measures like fortified food, nutrition gardens etc tried

Children are the future of this nation and with ~~14%~~ 27% population in 0-14 yrs it is imperative that severe focus is placed on their well-being. It will also help us achieve SDG2- No hunger.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Highlighting the need of generic medicines in India, give an account of the reasons behind their lower availability and adoption. Also, mention some steps taken by the government in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जेनरिक दवाओं की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनकी कम उपलब्धता और स्वीकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

A large number of poor people in India are due to massive out-of-pocket expenditure ~~due~~ for health. ~~Thus~~

Thus, generic medicines are important as -

1) Original medicines due to patents & profit motives are very costly and ~~unaff~~ unaffordable by large sections of population

2) They push large no. of people into poverty every year.

3) Large section of Indian population lives below poverty line (28% by UNDP)

4) Many discontinue the full course leading to anti-biotic resistance (India has largest no. of extreme drug resistant Tuberculosis patients)

5) Huge opportunity cost of medicine expenses & fall in productivity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons behind low availability & adoption

1) Poor quality & quantity available
2) IPR conflicts involved Ex - Ranbaxy
3) Poor monitoring of composition
4) Doctors recommending branded medicines & unawareness of general public
5) Increasing possibility of multi-drug resistance

Govt steps -

↳ Increase competitiveness of pharmaceutical companies

↳ WTO disputes fight against USA for ensuring public health & safety

↳ ~~Overhaul~~ Medical Council of India and other institutions to monitor composition

↳ Stop ever-greening of patents & fight cases in international forums

India needs to ensure medical health & security of large sections of population. It must take further steps to increase accessibility

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Give an account of the challenges that the multilateral rule-based trading system is facing. With special focus on WTO, discuss how these challenges can be addressed effectively. **(150 words) 10**

बहुपक्षीय नियम-आधारित व्यापार प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। WTO पर विशेष बल देते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इन चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Several challenges are arising in the multilateral rule-based trading system due to reasons like -

1) Geopolitical
   - (a) → US-China, US-Iran trade war-risk of closure of Strait of Hormuz
   - (b) → China asserting itself in South China sea - defying International court orders
   - (c) → Declining power of developed countries
   - (d) → India-Pak conflict - Most favoured nation status revoked
2) Economic
   - (e) → Protectionist tendencies - America First, Chinese dream, Brexit
   - (f) → IPR challenges in WTO between developed & developing countries
   - (g) → Agricultural subsidies issues
   - (h) → Anti-Globalization movements
   - (i) → e-commerce rules issues
3) Dumping policies & market flooding - Ex - China.
4) Rise of Bilateral pacts over multilateral system

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

WTO was established to ensure a fair, rules-based multilateral order.

Challenges can be addressed as follows-

1) Dispute Resolution mechanism can be used to resolve issues between countries.
   Ex - IPR issue between India-USA

2) Being a plurilateral platform - consensus building ensures fair & equitable sharing

3) It can be used to force China, USA and other Wester countries to open up markets and remove sanitary & phytosanitary measures

4) Special packages and assistance to help least developed countries

5) Enables poor countries to gain better bargain due to multilateral nature.

Dialogue and negotiation is essential moving forward to ensure no indiscriminate policies and fair International trading system.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Highlight the major impediments affecting India-US trade relations. What possible consequences can the recent withdrawal of Generalized System of Preference (GSP) have on India-US trade relations? **(150 words) 10**

भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख अवरोधों पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, अधिमानता की सामान्यीकृत प्रणाली (जनरलाईज्ड सिस्टम ऑफ़ प्रेफेरेंस: GSP) की समाप्ति से भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों पर क्या संभावित प्रभाव पड़ सकता है?

India-US have a "strategic partnership" and have come a long way from estranged democracies to engaged democracies.

Yet challenges in relations -

1) Huge trade deficit of US with India and accusing India of being tariff king
Ex - Harley Davidson bike 100% tariff

2) IPR issues of pharma companies of US in India and fights in WTO

3) ~~Unfair~~ India providing agricultural subsidies while US gives huge R&D support - fight of boxes in WTO

4) Latest e-commerce guidelines by B.N. Sri Krishna committee report & requirements of data-localisation

5) Social media companies complaints regarding data disclosure norms

6) Sanitary & phyto-sanitary measures to keep out Indian products Ex - Mangoes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7) Tariffs slapped on Indian industries like aluminium, metals etc and reverse tariffs by India → chances of trade war

India was the largest beneficiary of Generalised system of preferences which allowed tarriff free imports.

Possible consequences –

1) Possibility of trade-war
2) May spill over to other sectors like defense relations
3) US consumers worse off while Indian MSMEs worst affected
4) Difficulties in trying to contain China
5) Transactional nature may reduce strategic nature.

Moving forward, India can try to negotiate re-introduction of GSP with reduction in oil-imports from Iran and balance relations with USA. It is imperative that both democracies work together to ensure Rules-based International order.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. In a democratic setup, it is imperative that independence be balanced with accountability. Discuss in the context of judiciary in India. **(250 words) 15**

किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि स्वतंत्रता को जवाबदेही के साथ संतुलित किया जाए। भारत में न्यायपालिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Judiciary is an important pillar and safeguard of the Indian democracy. Therefore its independence is extremely crucial yet it must be balanced with ~~dessio~~ accountability.

Independence important as-

1) Ensure fair justice to all including the poor and marginalised

2) It should not become a tool in hands of Executive
   Ex - Appointment via NJAC which was quashed

3) Essential to uphold dignity & trust in the institution

4) Prevent any hasty legislation which may undermine constitution
   Ex - Coelho case and Sch 9

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Yet questions are being raised on its accountability as –

1) The sexual misconduct allegations against CJI and poor enquiry mechanism

2) Impeachment motion against former CJI and opposition by senior judges

3) Keeping itself out out RTI ambit
– "Sunshine is best disinfectant"

4) Appointment via collegium is non-transparent and no established guidelines Ex – Skipping of senior judges during promotion

5) Corruption charges especially among ~~lower~~ lower judiciary

6) Tedious impeachment process & poor in-house mechanism
– "No action is best action"

7) Misuse of contempt of court powers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Balancing both can be ensured via -

1) Delineate the definition of contempt of court and external body can decide on these cases

2) Independent Judicial Lokpal - recommended by Law Commission

3) Establish principles & guidelines for promotion and appointment of judges

4) Passage of Judicial Transparency & Accountability Bill

5) Passage of stringent norms of conduct & disclosure norms strengthened (only 7/31 SC judges have disclosed assets)

6) Ensure that position of SC not undermined in any appointments

~~Judici~~ An indepent & accountable judiciary is crucial for the future of this nation. Ethical practices need to be encouraged and cooperative constitutionalism practiced.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Despite various strengths, there are certain weaknesses in the existing structure of departments of the government which render the system slow and cumbersome. Analyze. (250 words) 15

विभिन्न गुणों के बावजूद, सरकार के विभागों की वर्तमान संरचना में कुछ दुर्बलताएं विद्यमान हैं जो व्यवस्था को धीमा और बोझिल बना देती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Indian govt has various departments to carry out several functions like Foreign Affairs, Health, Education etc.

Strengths of departments -

1) Well functioning bureaucratic support
Ex - IAS, IFS, IRS etc.

2) Non-influence of Military in civilian matters

3) Expert advice from academics, industry etc.
Ex - Nandan Nilekani in UIDAI, ~~Raghu~~ Montek Ahluwalia

4) Several analysis and well researched projects ~~& policies~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Weaknesses –

1) Poor collaboration ~~and~~ inter-ministry & department
   Ex – Skills & Education, Health & Water etc.

2) Top heavy bureaucracy, severe manpower crunch
   Ex – Indian diplomats size similar to that of Singapore

3) Poor coordination & suggestions from activists, ground workers

4) Top-sided policies due to poor on-ground research

5) Slow moving, "passing of file culture", chaotic work environment

6) Multiple approvals for projects & delays in implementation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Fwd -

1) Rational merging of departments & ministries to inc synergies

Ex - Jal Shakti Ministry

2) ICT Tools to ease working, documentation & increase evidence based policy making

Ex - PRAGATI app, e-NAM portal, GeM etc.

3) Increase interaction with civil society, activists in an institutionalized rather than ad-hoc framework

4) Create an overall insights committee to monitor working

Ex - In USA

We need to move from a bureaucratic & slow-moving culture to proactive & innovative work style to increase output of government.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In the light of criticism surrounding the composition and functioning of Rajya Sabha, do you think it exists merely as a secondary house of the Parliament? **(250 words) 15**

राज्यसभा की संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध आलोचना के प्रकाश में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि इसका अस्तित्व केवल संसद के एक द्वितीयक सदन के रूप में है?

Rajya Sabha is often blamed to be a mere "dilatory chamber" or a house for post-retirement/burnt-out politicians.

Criticism ~~see~~ surrounding RS –

Composition

1) Place for retired bureaucrats ~~, politicians~~ & lost politicians

2) Other than Delhi & Puducherry, other UTs don't have representation

3) All states don't have equal representation (Unlike in USA)

4) Nominated members reduces accountability and role as state representatives

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Functioning

1) Poor efficiency, sit only for 22 days last session - Vice President report

2) Only populist & short-term agenda

3) Criticisism not healthy & constructive

4) ~~Detay~~ Merely delay passage of bills and politicise legislative issues

~~Yet it plays a~~

Further it's role is diluted as -

1) No say in money bills

2) Cannot vote on grants & general budget

3) Less powers in joint sittings (also presided by Speaker of LS) due to lower strength

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Yet, it plays a crucial role as -

1) Enables to check hasty & ill-considered legislation
   Ex - ~~NRC~~ Amendment to Citizenship Bill

2) Provides opportunity for academicians and other experts to participate in policy making
   Ex - Foreign minister S. Jaishankar

3) It gives a representation & voice to states in Parliament & put forth their perspective

4) L. Sabha may not be an effective check due to majority of ruling party

Rajya Sabha has an independent constitutional existence and does not exist at whims of Lok Sabha. The members must realize their crucial role and rather than involving in party politics must raise concerns on issue-based politics.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Despite legislative changes with respect to funding of political parties in recent years, many challenges still exist with regards to transparency in electoral funding. Discuss. Can state funding of elections help in addressing these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में राजनीतिक दलों के वित्त-पोषण के संबंध में विधायी परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, चुनावी वित्त-पोषण में पारदर्शिता संबंधी कई चुनौतियां अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या राज्य द्वारा चुनावों का वित्त-पोषण इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

The latest Lok Sabha elections saw a massive ₹60,000 Cr expenditure as given by Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR).

Several steps taken for funding of Political Parties (PP) –

1) Introduction of Electoral Bond Scheme
2) Maximum limit reduced to ₹2000 from ₹20,000 for independent donations
3) Disclosure norms regarding income & assets of ~~st~~ leaders & spouse
4) Politicians who are convicted lose seats & ~~have~~ others have to disclose pending criminal charges
5) Black money, money laundering crackdown & laws

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges existing –

1) Election commission (ECI) raised concerns regarding transparency & ~~funds~~ sources of Electoral bonds & 95% went to ruling party

2) Massive use of black money & money laundering
   - 88% MPs are crorepatis

3) Foreign Contribution regulations weakened

4) Criminal charges against existing MPS – 43% criminal charges
   29% severe nature

5) Income tax evasion by Political Parties & money laundering

6) "Fly-by-night" and shell political parties

7) Reduced representatives of political parties – only 14% women legislators.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

State funding refers to state providing funds for elections to individual political parties. Recommended by Law Commission

Benefits –

1) Reduce black money use
2) Fair chance to smaller parties & independent candidates
3) Better tracking & monitoring of money usage
4) Infuse intra-party democracy & reduce pressure of "money bags"

Challenges –

Misuse of money may not end

Dis-agreement among PPs

Partial or full funding

Challenges

Which parties will get?
– May lead to mushrooming

Strong Political consensus and public & civil society pressure is required to implement it. Holistic electoral reforms also needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Successful and long-lasting urban transformation critically depends on reforming the way our cities are governed. In this context, highlight the challenges plaguing urban governance in India and suggest some strategies to overcome those challenges. **(250 words) 15**

सफल और चिरस्थायी शहरी रूपांतरण मुख्यतया, हमारे शहरों को शासित करने के तरीके में सुधार पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी शासन को दुष्प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

30% of Indian population lives in cities ~~with~~ which is set to increase to 42% by 2021. It provides 65% of the GDP hence sustainable cities are essential.

Challenges plaguing Urban governance -

1) Funds
- → Poor devolution from states
- → Lower self-revenue generation sources.
- → Abolition of property taxes in Punjab & Haryana

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Functions → Silo working, mushrooming of several institutions
→ Poor coordination & collaboration
Ex - Health & sanitation department
→ Unplanned expansion

3) Functionaries
→ Mayor often dummy head
→ Power tussles and lower accountability

4) Road & metro planning for increase in transportation, climate issues, sustainability not taken into account
⇓
Collapse of wall (Ex - in Mumbai), buildings etc

5) Lacklustre monitoring of requirement
Ex - Fire in Surat coaching building

6) Law and order, crimes against women, traffics & accidents ↑

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps to ensure successful & urban transformation -

1) New financing solutions -
Ex - Ahmedabad Corporate bond, Green bond, Solar bond

2) Bring all councils & departments under single head, eremove politicisation & para-statal bodies

3) Increase civil society & citizen participation in ~~a~~ institutional manner

4) Long term plan~~ne~~ document, grants linked to performance

5) Handholding, best practices
Ex - Clean city Indore

6) ~~Guidelines~~ Area Sabha introduced at local level - 2nd ARC

~~Those~~ . Revolution in urban governance crucial to achieve SDG ~~of~~ Sustainable cities & communities.

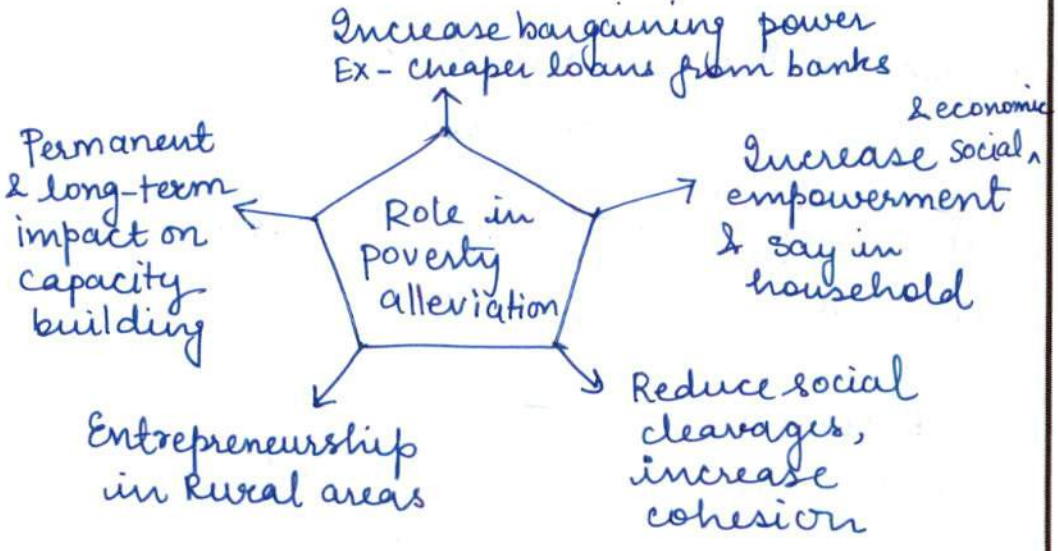
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Explain the role that SHGs play in poverty alleviation in India. Highlighting the shortcomings of the SHG-Bank Linkage programme, give some suggestions to improve its performance. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन में SHGs द्वारा निभाई जा रही भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। SHG-बैंक लिंकेज कार्यक्रम की कमियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके निष्पादन में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ सुझाव दीजिए।

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are small groups of rural people (especially women) who pool in their savings to use for productive purposes. Today they have grown to huge scale and play crucial role in poverty alleviation.

Role in poverty - alleviation -



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Shortcoming of SHG - Bank linkage program -

1) Despite lower lending rates than local money lenders, yet much higher than urban areas.
   Ex - 15-18%

2) Poor awareness among people and procedures to ~~get~~ access loans

3) Poor targetting, innovative products lacking

4) Higher costs of operation for banks to run these accounts leads to less participation

5) Higher chances of defaulting despite group practices.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Suggestions to improve performance -

1) Incentivise Banking Correspondents - form major link

2) Capacity building, training using NGOs, CSR funds etc to deal with banking requirements

3) Better networking of NABARD with RRBs and other local institutions to increase funds & better targetting

4) More schemes from govt like ~~Jan~~ Jan Dhan, MUDRA etc

5) To ensure ~~dos~~ that the groups don't remain dependent & dwarfed - bring policies with sun-set clause by banks & increase hand-holding to SHGs

70% of our population lives in villages. If we cannot ensure their prosperity, the demographic dividend may turn into demographic disaster.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

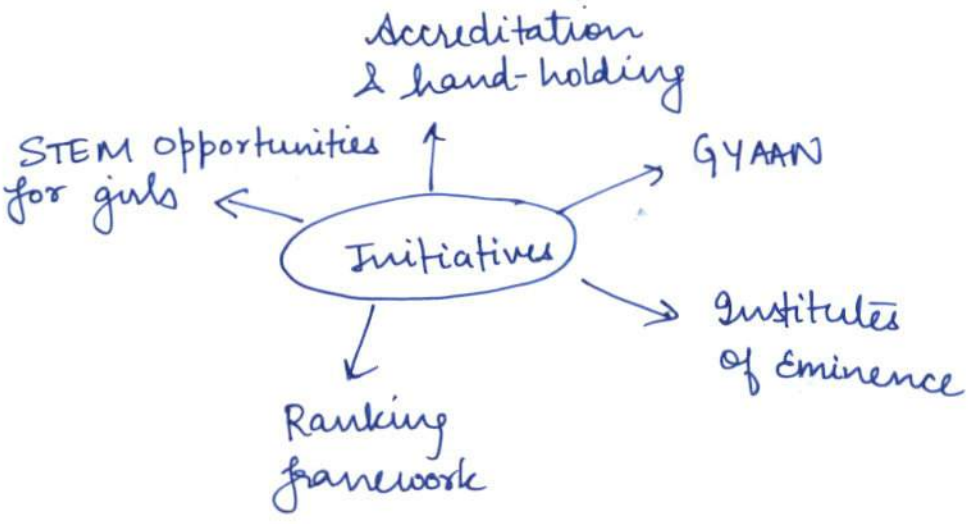
17. Despite initiatives taken by the government in recent years to address the challenges of the Indian higher education system, many reforms are still required to improve its quality and enhance its relevance. Analyse.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विगत वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों के बावजूद, इसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और इसकी प्रासंगिकता बढ़ाने हेतु अभी भी कई सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian higher education system has only 30% enrollment ratio with huge disparities among different sections.

~~Ste~~ Initiatives by govt -



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Challenges –

1) Low enrollment ratio and ~~for~~ poor SC/ST, women, disabled etc. representation

2) Lack of infrastructural facilities

3) Low investment in R&D – 0.7%

4) No universities in QS ranking Top 100

5) Poor competitiveness & recognition in International levels

6) Low ~~&~~ collaboration & research output – poor private investment

7) 30% of College graduates only employable – low relevance to mkt skills

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reforms –

1) Increase govt investment (<1%) & ~~private~~ encourage private collaborating

2) Handholding to poor & low-performance colleges (Ex – IIT-Mumbai to NIT Srinagar)

3) Invite foreign universities to bring best practices & increase competition

4) Grants linked to performance of individual projects, not entire college

5) Increase diversity portfolio on lines of US universities

6) Introduce reforms to curriculum & market ready skills

A robust and competitive education system is essential to enable India to become Global skills exporter and be prepared for IR 4.0.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Giving an account of the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, mention the challenges that it faces in achieving its target. How can the implementation of the programme be fast-tracked? **(250 words) 15**

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इस योजना के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को किस प्रकार त्वरित किया जा सकता है?

Pradham Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) was introduced to ensure affordable housing for all.

Progress -

1) Several villages now have achieved the target of building pucca houses

2) Several urban poor have been rehabilitated

3) Sustainable housing options have been explored

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges faced-

1) Region specific requirements, local material for construction availability issue ~~as~~

2) Severe quality concerns regarding houses built

3) Poor funding, investment issues

4) Delays in ~~rehabilo~~ in-situ rehabilitation of slums & resistance by public

5) Labor availability issues

6) ~~Coati~~ Silo working & parallel functioning of other projects

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Fast-track of programme can be done by –

1) Roping in private sector investment, innovative financing options like bonds

2) MGNREGA program labour used to construct houses

3) Local level involvement to enhance quality & regional requirements

4) NGOs, CSR funds usage explored

5) ~~Ensure~~ Implement project in mission mode to ensure success

6) Mass movement encouraged, awareness built – align other projects like NRHM, NUHM

Fast-tracking of project is essential that Right to life & Dignity is upheld & suitable & respectable housing provided.

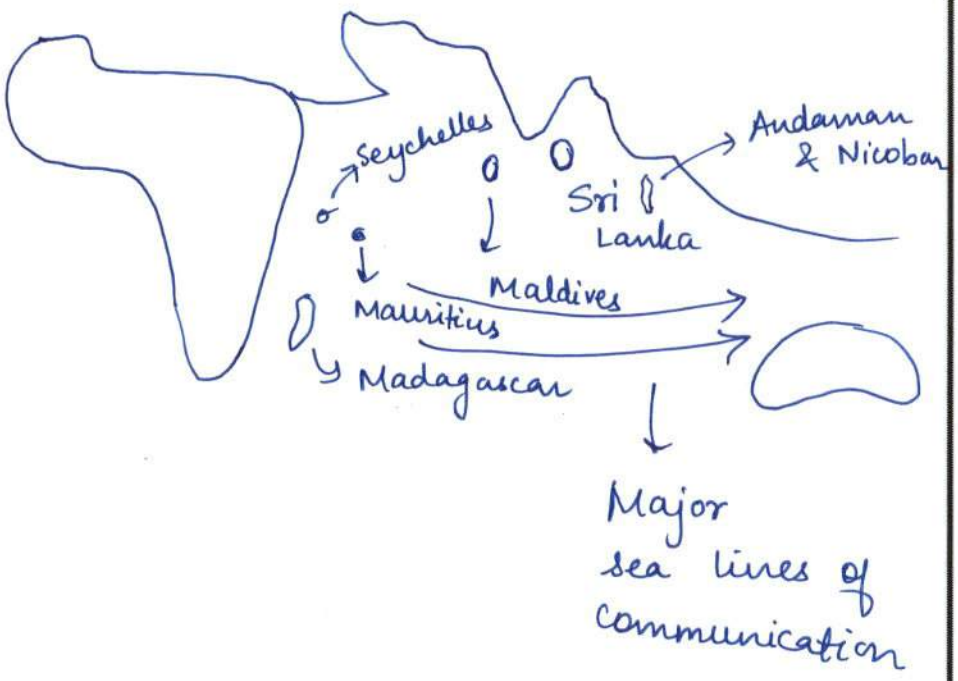
Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Island nations of the Indian Ocean hold immense strategic value in shaping the geopolitical contours of the region and ensuring maritime security of India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर के द्वीपीय राष्ट्र इस क्षेत्र की भू-राजनीतिक रूप-रेखा को आकार देने और भारत की समुद्री सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में अत्यधिक रणनीतिक महत्व रखते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

With the shift of focus from Atlantic ocean to Indo-Pacific, island nations in Indian Ocean (IO) hold immense importance.

Diagram of nations of Indian Ocean



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Strategic value -

1) Geopolitical significance
   - → located near major sea lines of communication
     Ex - Strait of Hormuz, Bab-al-mandeb, Malacca
   - → Huge resources of oil & natural gas, deep sea minerals etc.
   - → Major trade routes & power-politics

2) Economic significance
   - → Blue economy - major fisheries
   - → 95% Indian foreign trade via IO
   - → Investment in disaster management & climate change adaptation

3) Maritime Security
   - → China's encroachment into IO - String of Pearls & enstrangement policy
     Ex - Hambantota
   - → Major naval bases at Diego Garcia, Maldives
   - → India's Tri-~~Star~~ Services command at Andaman islands

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Major regions of piracy off coast of Somali

↳ Indian naval investment in Agalega islands, assumption islands

Further engagement with IO Island nations-

1) India must increase development assistance and soft power to increase its influence
Ex - Cricket diplomacy with Maldives

2) Naval presence has to be increased
Ex - Madagascar, Sabang island etc.

3) Joint collaboration with countries like Japan, USA etc. in these islands to reduce China influence
Ex - Asia Africa Growth Corridor

4) Mediator role in various conflicts (UK & Diego Garcia) & role of representative in UN

India's future security crucially hinges on its engagement with these nations

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Development assistance, a key instrument in India's foreign policy, has seen a considerable expansion in the past few years both in its scope and reach. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय विदेश नीति के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में 'विकास सहायता' के दायरे और पहुँच दोनों में विगत कुछ वर्षों में काफ़ी विस्तार देखा गया है। सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India's Foreign policy is based on a crucial pillar of taking other nations forward & "vasudhaiva kutumbakam".

Development assistance is a key pillar to increase India's Soft power and visibility in Internal sphere.

Scope & Reach expansion –

1) Various countries expanded
   Ex – African countries like Ruanda, Morocco, Nigeria, Congo

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(b) Neighbouring countries like Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives

(c) Crisis areas - Yemen, Syria

2) Focus on strategic sectors -

(a) Infrastructure (Parliament, library) in Afghanistan

(b) Blue Economy in Seychelles, Mauritius.

(c) Port development in ~~Djibou~~ Oman & Indonesia

3) Focus on equitable & sustainable growth, not cheque-book diplomacy

(a) High visibility, high impact projects - Ex - Resistant houses for Rohingya in Myanmar

(b) Benefit to poorest communities not infrastructure

Ex - Dairy sector in Rwanda

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Region-specific requirement focus Ex - Disaster management in S-E Asia

5) Based on principles of Panchsheel & non reciprocity

Way Forward -

1) India needs to focus on visibility & direct-impact of projects

2) Along with financial assistance, technology transfer, skills building must be focussed
Ex - Civil Servants of Afghanistan training

3) Focus on competitive sectors like pharma, services sector even in assistance.

Rather than following any other country's policies, India must charter its own path based on its competitiveness & synergies.

13

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	SIMI KARAN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	577826
Center	ORN	Date	27/08/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
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11	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Finance commission is often blamed for following reasons-

Challenges with FC

- No representation of states
- Conflict in setting of Terms of reference
  Ex - 15th FC TOR
- Higher bargaining power of central govt
- Non transparent process of allocation
- Inability of states to meet financial expenditure (Ex - 23% Debt to GDP ratio)
- Arm twisting by C. govt to meet FRBM targets
- Trying to reduce autonomy by increasing tied Funds.

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Independent FC will ensure the following -

1) Increase trust & confidence of states in allocation process

2) Greater clarity in TOR and formula used for giving awards

3) Dialogue & negotiation possible to build consensus Ex - GST council

4) Ensure no political influence

5) Help set yearly targets rather than once in 5yrs exercise

6) Help coordinate & increase state FC working

7) Ensure populist policies discouraged

In a federal country like India, an independent FC will be the right step to ensure cooperative & collaborative federalism.

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2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The recent stiff competition faced by Apparel companies from Vietnam & Bangladesh indicates the ~~challenges faced~~ falling performance of Indian export companies.

Potential of exports in generating employment-

1) 40% exports by MSMEs - generate 80% employment with 20% export

2) Agro exports - 17% which employs 44% of workforce

3) High competitiveness in textile, leather, pharma sector due to cheap labour

4) Service sector - IT/ITeS/BPO services can employ good amount of labour

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons for weakening competitiveness

Reasons
- → Poor / Ineffective labor law
- → Logistics cost (14%) / Shabby connectivity
- → Dwarfing of MSMEs
- → Land ownership issues

[Steps to address weakening competition-]

1) Massive boost to big ticket reforms like Make In India, Start up India etc.
2) Improve skill by Skill India, PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Industry - Academia linkage (She Means Business - Facebook)
3) Age-based policies for MSMEs to enable them to enhance efficiency, competitiveness
4) Relaxing & streamlining export policy, invest in R&D
5) Relaxation of labor laws - "Hire & Fire policies" while setting min wage rate
6) ~~Set~~ Create FTA while looking at export competitiveness synergies - NITI
7) Remove Inverted Duty structure

The Economic Survey 2019 considered export as the growth driver and needs a "Blue Sky Thinking" to enable India to become Jagat Guru.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.

(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

PM JI-VAN Yojana is a scheme to enable energy generation from dead & decaying biomass. It includes 4 generation of biofuels –

~~5th Gen – Crop residue~~

It focuses on 3rd & 4th gen biofuels like biomass generated & algae generated fuels.

National Policy on Biofuels desires to increase the production of ~~energy from biomass by 10 GW~~ and mixing of biofuels with petrol.

PM JI-VAN enable to achieve goals of NP on Biofuels as –

1) Enable & accelerate usage of waste & biomass for ~~energy~~ biofuel generation
2) Enables creation of an envt with policies to promote usage

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3) Enable creation of Methanol Economy

~~3) Enables to achieve INDC target of 40% RE by 2030~~

4) Reduces wastage & pollution due to decaying mass

5) ~~Ex~~ Reduce environmental pollution

6) Reduce dependence on excessive imports leading to high CAD & FD.

Thus it is imperative that accelerated implemenation is achieved to ensure climate change risk reduced.

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5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

~~Gas~~ The Green Revolution despite increasing production also led to heavy soil erosion, land pollution & depletion in ~~growu~~ ground water. These effects are becoming visible now.

Current practice in Agriculture issues -

1) Very high cost of inputs such as HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc
↳ unaffordable by small & marginal farmers

2) High irrigation requirements → Water stress increasing (only 1550 cc/pc available) & depleting ground water (0.3m/yr)

3) Heavy use of chemicals leading to leaching, eutrophication, degradation, desertification → Reduces renewal capacity

4) Increased mechanism & capital requirements like tractors, harvestors etc → Reduced Economic opportunities

5) Environmental ~~of~~ impact - on flaura & fauna, geographical diversity etc.

6) Monoculture

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Zero Budget Natural Farming is a practice being encouraged in Telangana where all inputs are met naturally & at minimal costs.

Benefits as an alternative

1) Encourage livestock rearing for manure & also diversification
2) Usage of left over stubble, zero tillage practices etc to reduce wastage & burning
3) Biofertilizers & pesticides (Neem) enable to retain organic quality, no effect on flora & fauna → further usage of legumes in inter-cropping
4) Reduces agrarian distress, possibility of take up by small & marginal farmers
5) Organic products fetch higher prices in markets → Reach the aim of Doubling Farmers' Income

Along with such practices, the post-harvest production chain for food processing also needs to be developed, APMC reform etc. introduced to ensure better remuneration in the market.

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6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Microplastic in oceans apart from ~~and~~ single-use plastic has led to huge patches with severe concentration in the oceans causing irreparable damage.
Ex - Greate Pacific patch.

Implications ~~of~~ on Marine Ecosystem :-

1) Leads to choking of wind/food pipes, asphyxiation etc among marine animals
2) Blocks access to sunlights, depositions on controls hinders growth of weeds & algae → Greenhouse of Oceans
3) Disturbs to food chains & webs leading to huge no.s of fish washing up dead ashore
4) It often collects in their guts & causes irreparable damage
5) Gets stuck in beaks of birds leading to slow starvation

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Measures to address the issue –

1) Circular economy with recycling of the plastic generated
2) ~~Reducing~~ 3R – Reduce, Refuse, Reuse to plastic
3) Adopt a zero waste lifestyle
4) Segregation of waste at source
   Ex – Japan
5) End usage of single-use plastic
6) Filters on drains, pipelines carrying waste to reduce draining to oceans
7) Reduce microplastic usage in cosmetics
   → shift to natural methods
8) Build a robust sewage disposal & solid waste mgmt system
   → strict implementation of laws
9) Apply Polluter Pay principle
10) Create awareness, strict regulatory framework
11) Filters to remove plastic from oceans Ex – By Australia

Various schemes & laws like Swachh Bharat Mission (ODF++) & Plastic Waste Mgmt laws must be implemented in mission mode. World needs to come together to fight this.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Bharat stage norms were introduced to check the sulphur & nitrogen content in the ~~oil~~ fuels and to reduce pollution.

India directly jumped from BS IV to BS VI to align with the global standards ~~by~~ from 2020.

Significance of BS VI norms introduction-

1) Transport sector second highest polluter & GHG emitter (90% from roadways) → Reduce

2) Severe air pollution curtailed (14/20 most polluted cities in India)

3) Severe health risks – Nasal & skin ~~ep~~ ineffections & increasing OOP expenditure (60%)
⇓
Decline

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4) Improve productivity, commutation of workers

Challenges in introduction –

1) Motor vehicles not been aligned to the fuel requirements

2) Lacklustre implementation in past & poor regulation

3) Technology development, R&D etc to introduce the norms

4) Huge costs for poor sections

5) Higher costs of fuels

BS VI norms are crucial to reduce the severe risks of pollution. Encouraging individuals with subsidy & rewards to shift to new scheme & phasewise implementation in crucial.

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8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? **(150 words) 10**

ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

Black Holes are the dead remnants of super-massive stars which have such a high gravity that even light cannot escape from it.

Challenges in Imaging -

1) Requirement of a telescope of the size of Earth
2) Very far distance / location of the holes
3) Radiation emitting difficult to capture
4) Since even light cannot escape, only boundary can be seen
5) It distorts Time & space which is poorly understood

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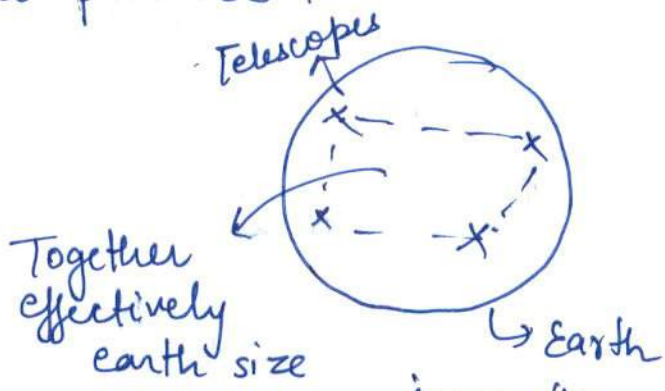
Issues overcome by Event Horizon Telescope as –

1) It uses 8 satellites & deductive techniques to create an effective Earth size aperture

2) Perfect synchronisation & huge data collection & processing

3) Effective codes to put together all the info

4) Create a network of satellites to picture the outermost ring



This is a ground breaking ~~discovery~~ invention as it proves the scientific proposed theory of black hole existence.

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9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

Arms Trade Treaty is an agreement to regulate trading in arms & ammunitions & to prevent its usage by non-state, rogue actors or for disruptive purposes.

Challenges in achieving full potential -

1) some countries have not satified

2) Existence of Rogue nations like North Korea

3) Blooming of Non-state actors (ISIS, Al-qaeda) & state sponsored terrorism (Houthis in Yemen supported by Iran)

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4) Disagreement over its proposals
5) Ineffective monitoring & transparency mechanism
6) misuse of loopholes

Proactive approach is needed from the countries to ensure effective implementation.

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10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure.
(150 words) 10

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India faces several Internal Security threats as is evident from its rank of 7th in Global Terrorism Index.

Risks Through Communication Networks –

1) ~~Bree~~ Faceless, borderless, anonymous – difficult to track

2) Risks of several crimes like Denial of services, Wannacry, Petya, Bank Fraud 2016, cyber bullying

3) Risks of cyber espionage, identity thefts (Ex – CBI website hack)

4) Mode to promote cyber terrorism
Ex – Pathankot airbase attack planned ~~&~~ on internet

5) Cyber warfare between nations
Ex – Stuxnet, US – China

6) Radicalisation, propaganda, funding of terrorism by internet

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Risks to networks –

1) Disruption of crucial infrastructure & reduce ~~data~~ service delivery capacity

2) Data stealing & risks to privacy
Ex - Cambridge Analytica

3) cyber frauds ~~to steal~~ & stealing of credit card data

Steps by Govt

1) set up NIA, NSG, NATGRID

2) cyber force & cell set up proposals

3) International conventions like Budapest convention, Mumbai joins CCIT network

4) Modernisation of police force & exclusive training to deal with ~~cybercrime~~ cyber crime

5) Data localisation demands - Sri Krishna committee

cyber is now considered as 4th domain of warfare. ~~Steps~~ Holistic reforms to tackle it are needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

Renewable Energy targets for production of India in the Paris Climate Agreement (INDCs) is 40%. Excluding big hydro projects, only 22% is achieved. A major roadblock is integration of VRE in the grid.

Importance of integration of VRE –

~~Dem~~
→ To achieve SDG target 7 – Affordable & Clean Energy

→ Saubhagya target – Energy for All

→ 2 cr households still without electricity access

→ To ensure nation-wide supply & integrated mkt for energy

→ Regional imbalance – south & west energy surplus and 7 states has 75% potential of RE – correct it

→ ~~Erro~~ Environmental challenges due to thermal power generation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

1) Production -

1.1 Variability & erracticness of RE production
Ex - Solar not at night, Tide specific times of day

1.2 Location far away from main cities & distributed production
Ex - Solar in desert, Rajasthan

1.3 Unable to handle demand variability

2) Network for grid connection -

2.1. Gross lacking in grid infrastructure, converters from HV → LV etc.

2.2 Stress in DISCOM companies (40k cr debt), corruption, non price realisation

3) Demand -

3.1 Opportunistic RE ~~ene~~ generation by consumers

3.2 Variable demand from network - surplus and black out at same time

3.3 Stealing ~~ener~~ electricity, unmetered

3.4 Captive generation (80GW) unconnected to grid

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~Way~~ Steps for Smooth Integration

1) Establish a smart grid
2) Introduce smart meters & net metering
3) Consumers as "PROSUMERS" via Captive Generation
4) Generate demand aggregators by schemes like KUSUM
5) Regional collaborations to set up SAARC grid - export excess generation
6) Identify & connect new households to generate demand - electricity consumption 1/3 of the world average
7) Reduce cross-subsidisation & start dynamic pricing
8) Subsidies, tax exemptions etc. to bring down charges

VRE needs to be integrated with the grid to ensure "access" to all, affordable & clean energy, efficiency, envt protection & Ease of doing business

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

~~Middl~~ India per capita income is ~ ~~₹ 2,0~~ 2,000 $ per year and is classified as lower middle income country.

"Middle Income trap" refers to a phenomenon where a country is unable to grow into a higher middle income or higher income country due to various deficiencies in economic structure & global environment. Hence upward income mobility is reduced.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons –

1) Population growth – India set to become highest populous country by 2030 and has not reached the replacement birth rate (Current – 2.4)

2) Jump from agriculture to services
   - 2.1 → Jobless growth
   - 2.2 → High unemployment (6.1%)
   - 2.3 → Lack of low skilled & unskilled jobs & "informal" nature of jobs

3) Threats from automation – Further reduces employment potential

4) Rising protectionism & fall in Intl trade – Reducing potential for economic growth

5) Extreme Agrarian distress – Falling per capita income in this sector

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Fwd to avoid the trap-

1) Fast-track implementation of Big-Ticket reforms like Startup India, Digital India, Make in India

2) Increase share of manufacturing to 25% by 2022 via labor reforms, infrastructure & investment bottlenecks etc.

3) Invest in Health, education & skill development - social infrastructure to ensure demography prepared for Next-generation jobs

4) Reduce logistics challenges (14% cost) & connectivity issues (via fast implementation of Bharatmala, Sagarmala etc)

5) Inclusive growth envt - Include opportunities for women (Falling LFPR), MSMEs etc.

6) Job-seekers to Job-creators- promote self employment & Entrepreneurship

Holistic reforms are necessary to bring "New India-2022" and break the trap & increase prosperity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Monetary policy refers to the ~~Interest~~ rates set by RBI ~~and other parameters~~ like CRR, SLR, base rate etc to determine the interest rates IR in the country. India follows the method of inflation targetting (4±2%).

MP Transmission refers to the rate at which changes brought by RBI are reflected in the IRs set by banks.

Importance –

1) Determines cost of credit & growth rate
2) Essential tool to control inflation
3) Determines earnings of static earners like old age, pensioners etc.
4) Determines foreign investment attraction
5) Boost for all sectors of economy like infrastructure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) Cost of borrowing for govt as 95% is within the country borrowing

~~Major issues in~~
7) Ineffective transmission leads to poor capital growth & "crowd-out" of pvt sector

Major issues in MP Transmission-

1) Conflict of interest for RBI as the IR setting agency & debt agency for govt

2) Slow or ineffective transmission - higher IR quickly transferred while lower IR-averse attitude shown

3) Dual repression (Asset & liability) & Twin Balance Sheet problem of Banks (10% NPA)

4) Poor monitoring of Regional banks, Local Area Banks, Small Finance Banks etc.

5) Tussle in determining IR between Govt & RBI

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps by RBI to Improve -

1) Monetary Policy committee set up with representatives of both Govt & RBI to determine IR - veto with Governor

2) shift from base Rate to MCLR (Marginal cost of lending Rate)

3) Consideration of recommendation of various committees to set external benchmarking of IR

4) Creation of an independement Public Debt Mgmt Cell within RBI

5) several rounds of talks to resolve issues with govt

6) Various measures like "Project Sashakt", PCA, AQR, Indradhanush etc. to resolve TBS problem

with global growth rate & trade declining, it is crucial that recent fall in IR are effectively transmitted to public to ensure high growth rates (7%), attract foreign investment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

55% of Indian agriculture is rainfed with 40% agro-output, 50% workforce, 60% livestock production from these areas.

Yet several constraints faced are –

1) Geographical – seasonal rainfall, erratic & drought years, EL-Nino effect

2) climate change – leading to extreme climatic conditions, increasing vulnerabilities

3) Govt focus – Extremely poor with few schemes catering to them

4) Groundwater depletion – Extremely high – NASA – reports 0.3m per year fall rate

5) low productivity & o/p

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Poor usage of modern inputs - like HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc.

6) Lopsided MSP policies - Forcing them to grow water-intensive crops like wheat, rice, cotton (Ex - Marathawada, Vidarbha, Tamil Nadu)

7) High agrarian distress - Due to poor incomes, low options to connect with the mkt, global value chain etc ⇒ leading to farmer suicides (3 lakh in last 20 yrs)

Govt steps

Agronomic practices to stabilize production -

1) Introduce organic farming (Sikkim), Zero Budget Natural Farming (Telangana)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Revive traditional water conservation practices like Kuls, Bhandaras

3) Increase coverage of area under irrigation - "Har Khet Ko Pani"

4) Introduce Precision farming, drip irrigation, night time irrigation etc to improve water-use efficiency

5) Encourage growth of Millets, Pulses, oilseeds etc via schemes like PM - AASHA

6) Ensure sustainable & remunerative prices, explore new markets for such crops → connect to global value chain

7) Food processing based on growing health consciousness, GI tags, brand marketing - "Brand India"

The success of ~~agrar~~ agrarian growth in these regions is crucial for overall growth of Economy & reaching the aim of Doubling Farmers Income by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

Urea is the only fertilizer for which govt provides (base + cost) subsidy which has led to excessive & indiscriminate usage compared to other minerals.

Problems in Urea Sector -

1) Oligopoly of few companies - control production, import etc.

2) Huge import dependence for raw materials

3) Encouraging inefficiencies in cost due to ~~twisted~~ poor govt schemes

4) Rising subsidy bill of govt (~ 30k cr)

5) Bounties to well off - No cap on no. of hectares of farmland for subsidy scheme

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) Indiscriminate use leading to
6.1 ↳ Poor N:P:K ratio (ideal 4:2:1) as high as (28:4:1) in Punjab
6.2 ↳ over-irrigation leading to salinity
6.3 ↳ Eutrophication & pollution
6.4 ↳ Falling organic minerals in soil

7) Poor guidance on usage leading to overusage, high inputs costs but poor results

Govt initiatives

1) Setting up of SEZ in Iran for production of Urea

2) Reductions in subsidy provided

3) Neem-coating to slowdown release

4) Encouraging organic production – Parampargat Krishi Vikas Yojana

5) Increase water supply coverage – Krishi Sinchayee yojana

6) Exploring pvt sector role in production

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reforms to address problems

1) Gradually move towards balancing the lop-sided mix of N, P, K minerals

2) Introduce efficiency in production by setting a maximum cap

3) Explore biofertilizers, leguminous crop (intercropping) etc. to restore natural growth

4) Tie ups to directly procure urea or set up factories where cost of raw materials low.

5) Educate farmers using Soil Health Card, Kisan TV etc. on balanced & correct usage

6) Increase R&D expenditure to explore more effective & cheaper production methods

7) Put a cap on maximum quantity per farmer on subsidised urea.

Addressing the regional imbalance in urea consumption will go a long way in ensuring that "Agrarian distress" is reduced while also protecting environment & nutritional security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Access & Benefit sharing ensures that the Biodiversity is used in

↳ Fair
↳ Equitable
↳ unsustainable

manner to prevent its exploitation

It is given in Convention of Biodiversity in Rio Summit, 1992

It enables sustainable use as -

1) It builds transparency & regulatory framework to prevent misuse

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) It involves local communities in protection, conservation & usage

3) It ensures that biodiversity does not fall below critical levels & it is preserved for future generations

4)

Global & National Mechanism-

1) CBD
2) National Biodiversity Act
3) FRA Acts
4) Protection of Farmers Rights & Plants Variety
5) Recent treaty signed in Sharm - Al - Sheikh
6) Protection of forest mechanisms in India

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

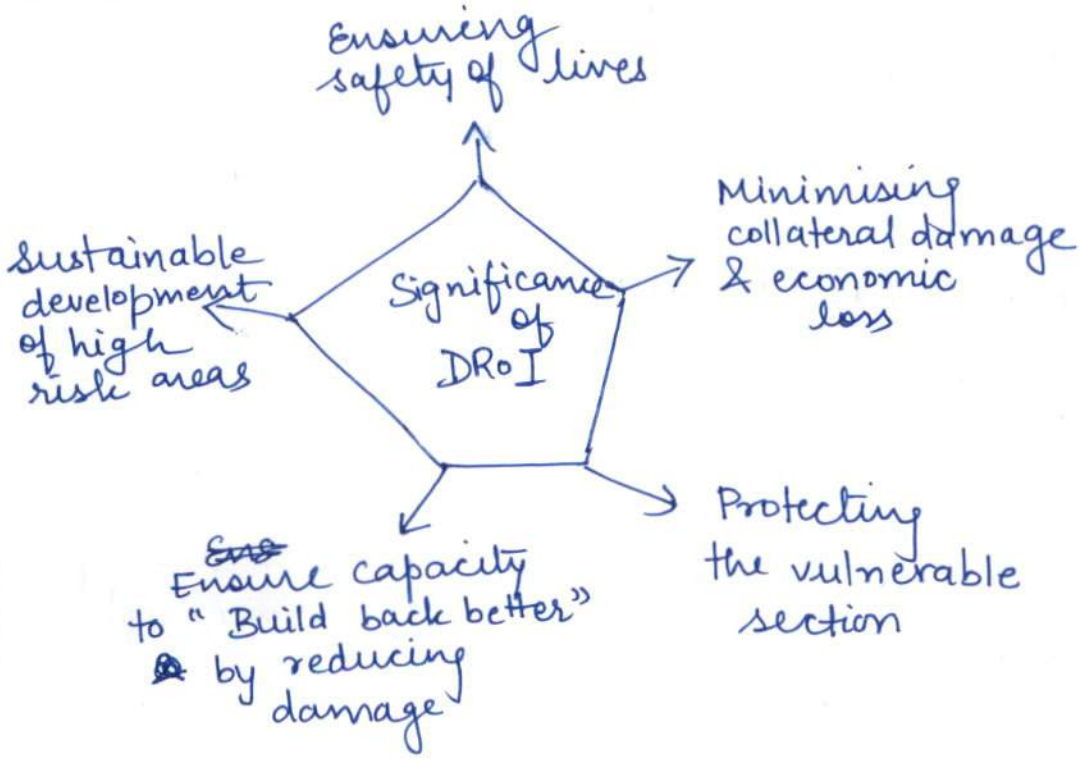
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. **(250 words) 15**

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Disaster Resilience of infrastructure (DRoI) refers to developing ~~such physi~~ such infrastructure which reduces hazard risk & vulnerability propensity thus ensuring minimal damage in case of disaster occurence.

Significance of DRoI



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Challenges in achieving DRoI -

1) Poor investment - Very low levels to develop such designs as it requires higher costs

2) Lacklustre Attitude - Towards risk of both govt and citizens especially in high risk areas
Ex - unsustainable tourism in Western Ghats

3) Poor R&D - In developing indigeneous designs for resilience

4) Poor Mapping & unplanned sprawling - Of vulnerabilities sensitivity, reduces ability to estimate potential risks Ex - Delhi - NCR region

5) Local area participation - Not considered while designing & building mega cities
Ex - Soil inundation in Mumbai, poor urban planning - Chennai floods

6) Capacity building - Low investment in health, nutrition etc. leaving them exposed to vulnerabilities Ex - Urban poor, island areas

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps to mainstream it in development paradigm

Steps given by PM Agenda –

① Vulnerability & risk mapping
Ex – Flood Hazard Atlas, Odisha
Himalayan Mapping

② Building infrastructure using climate-change & hazard resilient materials
Ex – Plastic ~~etc~~ & other light weight materials in Earthquake prone areas

③ International collaborations with Japan, Israel etc. to learn best practices

④ Capacity building & involving vulnerable sections – who are most affected in planning, designing etc.

⑤ Exploring new modes & techniques of development under schemes like Make in India, PM Awas Yojana

⑥ Invite private investment, issue tax-free Green Infrastructure bonds etc.

Taking cue from the Sendai Framework & NDMA guidelines while designing & developing infrastructure will boost resilience & reduce vulnerability.

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18. Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localisation means that ~~all~~ data of the citizens of India will be stored within Indian boundaries or atleast a copy (data mirroring)

Significance –

1) Large number of Internet users (560mn) – huge repository of data

2) Ensuring Right to Privacy under Art 21 – constitutional mandate

3) Risks of misuse / abuse by companies (MNCs like Facebook, Amazon) – better regulatory control
Ex – Cambridge Analytica

4) Enable easier access to data by govt – to track individuals, delivery of services, evidence based policy making

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5) Data warfare – due to storing data outside ~~countries~~ India & removing/stopping access

6) "Data as the new oil" & increase in Big data, AI etc – Huge market

7) Ensure no espionage (stealing of data), identity theft & other cyber crimes

Challenges –

1) Infrastructure – Requires huge data centres, server capacities, cloud computing etc ⇒ India grossly underprepared

2) Weather – Tropical conditions & high humidity increases storage costs (cooling requirements)

3) Conflicts in WTO – By USA etc. to reduce such compliances

4) costs on companies – without compensation, discourages ~~usage~~ setting-up in India
Ex – Amazon fighting against it.

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5) Restrictive regulatory regime & strict control - Demand for breaking end-to-end encryption by Facebook

6) Risk of Misuse - & development of surveillance state

7) Absence of data privacy laws - leading to poor public confidence

GPDR regulations of EU also ask for data-localisation meaning that the world is shifting in this direction.

B.N. Sri Krishna Committee report -

1) Asked for critical data storage in India
2) Fast-track implementation of privacy law
3) Right to Reject, to Access & to be Forgotten - Paramount for individual
4) Set up the critical infrastructure reqd

Inviting private investments, setting up a clear regulator & a holistic privacy law will be the right step to ensure "sovereignity" of data and encouraging localisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

(250 words) 15

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Money laundering refers to the tax-evasion of legal money or illegitimate generation of money & circulating it through various channels before bringing back to the economy as white money.

~~Challe~~ Menace for developing country like India —

1) Economic —

1.1) Low tax-base, leads to leakage further ⇒ Poor delivery of services ⇒ Break down of social contract

1.2) Creation of Parallel Black Economy

1.3) Diversion for non-productive uses like real-estate, gold etc ⇒ Hampers GDP growth

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1.4) High inflation ⇒ Affects poor the most

1.5) Reduces growth of industries, competitiveness etc. ⇒ Middle Income trap

2) Social –

1.1) Used to further fissiparous forces like separatism, regionalism casteism etc.
Ex – N-E groups like NSCN-K

1.2) Terror financing & mass destruction Ex – Pulwama attack

1.3) Drug & human trafficking, ~~money laundering~~ counterfeit money

1.4) Encourage social cleavage, riots etc Ex – Mumbai blasts

1.5) Criminalisation of politics

1.6) Crony capitalism, unholy nexus, 2G, 3G scams etc.

1.7) Increase in corruption
Ex – PNB Scam

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken -

Domestic level -

1) Fugitive Economic Offenders Act
2) Benami Transactions Act
3) Amendments to NIA Act, UAPA act
4) Prevention of Money laundering Act
5) Setting up of NATGRID, NSG etc for intelligence gathering & crackdown
6) Income disclosure Act, Demonetisation

International -

1) Financial Action Task Force
   Ex - Pakistan in Grey list
2) Asia - Pacific Group Money laundering
   - Tracks at regional level
3) Shanghai Corporation (SCO) - RATS

Ensuring that wilful defaulters are cracked down & heavily punished & creating regional sub-groups of like-minded nations to pressure countries promoting such activities is essential.

Review of DTAA with Singapore, Malaysia must be expedited.

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20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Terrorism refers to acts of violence on citizens to forward ideological of political aims.
Its prime motive is capture of Power.

Organised crime is a network or syndicate in illegal activities and bypassing the formal economy.
Its main aim is Generation of money or Economic Motive

Terrorism	Organised crime
(1) uses radicalisation, propaganda etc for recruitment	(1) uses attraction for money, threats etc for recruitment
(2) ~~creates~~	

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Existence of Symbiotic Relationship

1) Terror grps require huge sums of money while organised crime provides them in hard cash

2) Overlap in geographical proximity
Ex - Afghanistan - Huge Opium cartels & Taliban

3) Fearful & threatened environment created by terror grps enables ~~it to grow~~ organised crime to grow
Ex - Huge poverty, political instability in Myanmar, existence of terror grps like Kachin etc. & part of ~~drug~~ golden triangle

4) Technological, arms support, recruitment base by organised crime to terror grps

5) Usage of terror grps to carry out transactions
Ex - India - Bangladesh border NSCN, ULFA involved in smuggling

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6) Both together undermine Rule of law, Govt control etc.

7) ~~Tempor~~ Movt of goods, humans etc. from one grp to other
Ex - Existence of sleeper cells

Thus there exists a strong nexus & they feed off each other.

So the crackdown mechanism needs to monitor both as both usually owned and run by same person Ex - Dawood Ibrahim - Terror blasts, Mumbai & Smuggling cartel

Setting up of NIA, NATGRID, NSG is a right step up for intelligence gathering.